WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1857.

I was right, I think, in telegraphing to you that the speech of Senator Douglas would mark an imfortant era in our political history. Its fall effect all set be felt for some time to come. The impersance of great events is seldom fully appreciated the moment of their occurrence, and the weight and scope of the demonstration of the Senator from Illinois will not be adequitely considered until the reverberation of his tounder is heard from each of the two great quarters which divide our political borizon. I say the demonstration of Sepator Douglas, because his sporon, apart from its significance se a political manifesto, was more than a mere argument—it was literally a demonstration.

No man can rept; to it except by falsifications and sophistries too grow impose on any intelligent and candid them, however easily they may be swallowed by blinked or obstinate partisans. Every thinking and seeding Democrat of the North seeking light on the Kansas question fends the speech, that the position taken by Mir. Douglas cannot be mpugned or sucbr Sovereignty, on which the Democratic party placed itself at the Concinnati Convention, and from which Mr. Dong: has not yet departed, his logical scalping and i-mahawking of the Lecompton fraud is irresistible. He proves beyond cavil that the Convention disregarded not only the principles of right and justice, but the plain principles of the Democratic party.

The debate between Mr. Douglas and the Ad-

ministration Senators will be likely to be, on their part, more of a personal than a logical character. He will be bumilisted and crushed it possible. Their object will be to break him down with the Demopacty, and at the same time force him into a position which will deprive him of Republican sym-pathy and support. His game will be to form a cratic party North, to break down Buchanan Democratic party North, to break down Buchanan by a Barnburner movement like that which de-stroyed Gen. Cass ten years ago. The resuit of the fight will be, of course, to strengthen the Republican party indirectly and in the future, though it may not teed to say immediate and visible increase of our numbers. In every aspect, it is a very pretty quar-cal and will be supervising annuals as well as inrel, and will be entertaining enough as well as in-

structive before it is over.

It is said to day that of the Democrats in the Senate, only Broderick and Stuart coincide with Doug-I do not believe this. As the strife goes on it will be seen, sooner or later, that the Senators from the North-West, with at the most one exception, will range themselves alongside the Senato

The prompt removal of Mr. Stanton for calling a session of the Free-State Legislature of Kansas, shows beyond all question that the President has In the debate in secret session to-day on the confirmation of Denver as Stanton's successor, the tone and manner of the Southern Senators indicated annistakably that they felt they had full possession of the Government, and meant to put down with the strong hand Walker and Douglas, and all who dissent from their policy with regard to Kansas. Senator Slidell is to be the real mouthpiece of the President. Mr. Bigler, ss from Pennsylvania, will President. Mr. Bigler, as from Pennsylvania, while the estensible organ of the Executive, but a stronger man is needed for the serious work, and Blidell is the Senator selected. Mr. Jefferson Davis will lead off in the enterprise of crushing the Little Giant. It is unfortunate for the Administration that it has no Northern champion equal to the task. A Southern man is at an obvious disadvantage in assailar bearing the champion because he will be sure to arouse secing Douglas, because he will be sure to arouse sec-tional sympathy against himself.

GOV. WALKER IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The Evening Post. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1857. Washington, Dec. 13, 1857.

The writer obtained audience with Gov. Walker Yesterday, and found him in good spirits and remarkably plucky. I said to him that the rumor that he and gone to Kansas had found general credence here, and many expressed the hope that the report was true. He replied that he should not return to Kansas until he could be allowed to earry out his original instructions. I said: "Mr. Slidell, Sir (not Mr. Mason, las "reported in THE N. Y. TRIBUNE), announced in Exwective Session of the Senste that you cannot go "back as Governor of Kansas." This stirred the little Governor, and made him flash his little eyes and knit his little brow, and raising himself on his little toes he exclaimed with a characteristically big emphasis, his little brow, and raising himself on his little toes he exclaimed with a characteristically big emphasis, "What business is it to him! I don't receive my in "structions from him! I shall steacily adhere to the great finalamental principles of the right of the "peeple to govern themselves, and I shall not allow "he threats of any man to deter me in e) doing. The "Democratic party was not made for the aggrandized the protection and perceivament of men, but for the protection and perpetua-tion of great principles, and I have yet to learn, Sir, that any man has patented those principles for his own exclusive use."

Gov. Walker informed me that he was preparing an

address to the American people, in which he hoped to be able to show that the course he had pursued in Kansas was not only in harmony with the great principles recognized by all wise and good men as the true basis of republican government, but had also been in strict accordance with the instructions he received from the President of the United States when he accepted the commission as Governor of that Territory. He expressed the opinion already submitted in this porrespondence, that the Legislature of Kansas, now in seesion, would refer the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of all the qualified voters of Kansas, without delay, and report the result to Congress. He expressed the hope that they would not send the Topeta Free-State Constitution to the people at the same time for radification, on account of the old prejudice existing in Congress against it among the Democrats, which would tend to complicate matters. He desires to see the immediate question now before Congress met and disposed of, and then, under an enabling act, if the people of Kansas want the Topeks Constitution it is their right to have it. Governor Walker was not strenuous, however, on these points.

Birchrous, however, on these points.

Bir. Jefferson Davis boasts that he intends to "wool Douglas" in a speech in the Sonate.

It is said that there is to be a course of premeditated

It is said that there is to be a course of premeditated personal attacks upon Judge Douglas, with the expectation of intimidating him. The assault is to commence with a Missouri Serator.

COL. RICHARDSON.

The new Governor of Nebrasks, Col. W. A. Richardson, is now said to have surrendered opposition to the Lecompton Corstitution in accepting that position. This is a cruel insult to that gallant soldier. We assert upon the highest authority that he made no such teclaration to the President, or to any one else. He stands now side by side with his devoted friend Judge Douglas.

[Pnil. Press.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Bulletin. Washington, Dec. 14, 1857.

Gov. Walker informed me yesterday that he is preparing his address to the American people, and shall been it as soon as he can do so and avoid the charge that it was done to affect the Kansas election, which

somes off on the 21st inst. He recognizes the legality of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, as does Mr. of the acts of the Kanasa Legislature, as does all Douglas also.

Some, however, are trying to make a little capital out of the story that the Legislature called together by Mr. Stanton has no legal existence until the 1st of January text. This is a mistake. The existence of the old Legislature, which was recognized by the Federal Government, ceased in the month of October last. The new one came into life then, so that bugbear won't

Douglas proposes to offer the Toombs bill in the

Douglas proposes to offer the Toombs bill in the Senate to day as an enabling act for Kansas, with several alterations, among them a provision to sub-alt the Constitution which it proposes to create to the people. I doubt very much whether he can make that bill satisfactory to the Republican members, for he must look to them to support it, as the Democrats cannot do it without backing down on the Lecompton Constitution.

Douglas breakfasted with Col. Orr on Saturday morning. The Democratic members of the Senate

Douglas breakfasted with Col. Orr on Saturday morning. The Democratic members of the Scuate Lave concluded not to throw Douglas off the Committees, nor to read him out of the party, if he will stop where he is; but they threaten, if he persists in his opposition to the Kansas policy of the President, to cut him adrift and let him go down the stream," to use one of their own expressions.

The House Committee appointed to examine the new Hall have agreed to report in favor of commencing sessions in it on Wednesday next.

Miesers. Groesbeck and Pendleton of the Cincinnati district. Ohio, who were disposed to be decided Free-

district, Ohio, who were disposed to be decided Free-State men, are claimed now by the Administration. Pegh has about determined to go along with them. The President's doctrine is to shoot desertors.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
MONDAY, Dec. 14.—Aid. John Glancy, President Several resolutions to defray expenses of fitting un

olls were adopted.

Convention to Appoint Police Clerks -Ald. HARRIS

Contention to Appoint I write Cities —Aid, Harris presented the following:

Resolved. That the Board of Alderman hereby give notice to his Honor the Mayor that they will meet in Convection on Monay, the Slat day of December, at 2p. m. for the purpose of selecting Poince Glerks, and also to select Clerks of the District Courts in the place of those whose terms of office have expired or are about to expire the present mouth; and he is respectfully invited to be present as provided for by law, passed April 16, 1955. Adorted.

Market Blatters.—A petition was received from James'O. Ricly, complaining that the farmers had not the accommodations west of Washington Market which were laid out for them, and also complaining of the action of the City Isspector and the Market Clerk. The paper was referred to a Special Committee for Investigation.

Clerk. The paper was referred to a Special Committee for Investigation.

The Wall on Fifth Arenue—The resolution from
the Councilmen to build a retaining wall on Fifth avenue, was called up by Ald. M.SFECON.

Ald. TUCKER opposed the measure, as an outrage
upon properly helders, who would be taxed for the
same. The previous question was moved by Ald.

DRAKE, and debate was shut off. The paper was
then concurred in.

then concurred in.

The Steamboot Landings.—Ald. Sterns called up
the report in favor of removing the North River steamboat landings above Canal street, and the Sound steam-

hoats above Grand street.

Ald. Wilson moved to substitute the minority Ald. Sterns moved the majority report for removal

to 8.

The Street Commissioner's Salary.—Ald. CLASCY left the chair, putting Ald. Moneghan in temporarily, and called up the report in favor of increasing the Street Commissioner's salary to \$5,000 per annum, and the Deputy's to \$2,500. He also moved that Charles Devin's name be inserted, but immediately withdres it.

Charles Devlin's name be inserted, but immediately withdrew it.

Ald. TUCKER opposed the increase. At this time and under the circumstances (the Street Commissioner's case being before the Courts), the measure was entirely out of place. There was no good reason for the rise of the salary from \$2,500 to \$5,000. If the Street Commissioner did not like his salary, why did he not resign? But no; if it was reduced to \$500 he would not resign. The measure was another outrageous act against the tax payers, and it showed how little the members advocating it cared for the City's interest. The Street Commissioner had never sent in a petition to have his salary raised, and this was another objection against the resolution. There would scarcely be money enough by the lat of January in the appropriations to purchase New-Year's cake, and yet the Common Council were determined on raising salaries and plunging the city into a it the difficulties they possibly could. The sooner this Board adjourned size die the better.

Ald. McConnell, to shut off debate, moved the previous question, which was carried, and the paper

was concurred in by 15 to 6:

Affirmative-Wilson Harris, Hoffmire, Clancy, Bants, Griffiths, Steers, Jackson, McConnell, Monaghan, Fullmer, Coulter, McSpedon, McConchey, Drake-15.

Negative-Corwin, Healy, Adams, Tucker, Blunt, Valenting-

Ald. BLUNT, in explaining his vote, said he was en tirely opposed to the manner of rushing through such a measure and regretted that the previous question should have been moved to deprive the members from

expressing their views.

The City Inspector's Salary.—Ald. CLASCY called up the resolution to increase the salary of the City np the resolution to increase the data of the line pector to \$5,000.

Ald. BLUNT said he was opposed to this and any increase of salarice. He hoped that no member would spring the previous question until the views of all were heard. He, however, supposed the matter was

cut and dried.

No other member spoke, and the report was concurred in, 17 to 5.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
MONDAY, Dec. 14.—President, PRILLIPS, in th chair.

Mr. McCahill presented a petition from Mr. James O'Reilly setting forth that for several years a part of West Washington Market was laid out and set apart as a stand for farmers and others from the country to sell their produce. About the lat of September Daniel Maraud and a carpenter named Blood, commenced and erected on this square between 30 and 40 stands, which they sold for several thousand dollars—one stand was sold for several thousand dollars another for \$550; other stands were sold at prices varying from \$250 to \$450, the proceeds of which were received by the City Inspector and Mathew Green, Clerk of the Market. From a communication with Mr. Green the petitioner learned that these stands were rule up for the City Inspector to sell; that the City Inspector gave several Aldermen and Councilmen stands in the market to induce them to make favorable reports and ordinances for him. The petition alleges that over \$10,000 was divided from the sales of these stands by Mr. Morton. The Clerk of the market told the petitioner that the Market Committees of the Commen Council all got stands for supporting the City Inspector; wherefore he asks that a Committee be appointed to invertigate these charges, and to compet the City Inspector to state what stands have been given away as bribes, and to whom, and that he be appeared to the council of the price of the competition of the city Transaury the money de-Mr. McCanill precented a petition from Mr. James the City Inspector to state what stands have been given away as bribes, and to whom, and that he be compelled to pay into the City Treasury the money derived from the sale of these stands.

ived from the sale of these stands.

After some discussion, and an amendment requiring he juquiry to embrace the construction of sheds at Vest Washington Market, and also as to the collection of rents, the matter was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. McCahill, Roehner, Durn, Odell and Warner, who were ordered to report on Wednesday week.

Resolutions—That the Controller be directed forth-

Resolutions - That the Controller be directed forth-with to recovertise for cleaning, repairing, furnishing oil and lighting all the oil lamps of the city. Laid

oil and lighting all the oil lamps of the city. Laid over.

That the City Inspector be authorized to permit country and market waggons to stand for the present on the southerly eide of Tompkins Square for market purposes. Adopted.

A large number of workmen having petitioned that they be paid arrearages for work done on the roads, Mr. Hopper presented a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that a number of men at work on the roads since the dispute about the Street Commissionership had received no pay, many of them being in arrears for more than three months; that the appropriation remaining is insufficient to pay more than 50 per cent of the claims due to December 1; therefore

Resolved That all those having claims against the Corporation for work on roads, be requested to present their claims in the Controller's office for all work up to the 2sth of November, 1857; and further, that Chas. Tamer, late Deputy Street Commissioner under Mr. Taylor, be requested to audit and examine the bills, so that each claimant may receive compensation pro rate for services rendered until the next tay bill is confirmed by the Legislature.

Mr. BRADY said it was well known that the Con troller would recognize none of the officers under either of the Street Commissioners, and he therefore moved that the Controller examine and audit the accounts in-Mr. Warner hoped that the name of Chas. Turner.

Mr. WARNER hoped that the name of Chas. Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner under Mr. Taylor (the work having been done under Mr. Taylor's direction), would be retained. He said the Controller was not able to attend to and did not understand his own business, and therefore he ought not to be burdened with the work of the other heads of Departments. Mr. Warner then launched out against the Controller, at considerable length, who he said was an imbedile old man, and "Black Republicans," and fired off a few rockets in behalf of the rights of the suffering workingmen.

Mr. BRADY thought it was too late in the season for that sort of buncombe, whereon
Mr. WARNER opened upon him in a most feroclous
tirade, in which "black face," "black heart," "dirty,

mean, contemptible, Ac., figured rather largely. The amendment was lost, and the resolutions we

The amendment was lost, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 36 to 6.

A resolution to change the meetings of this Board to Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, was adopted.

A contract having been entered into to pave Canal street from Centre street to East Broadway, a remonstrance was handed in against the confirmation of the contract, on the ground that it had not been advertised ten days according to law. The Committee on assessments first reported in favor of confirming the contract, but subsequently asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the validity of the contract. He gave an opinion, based on the act of 1813, that it was not necessary to advertise a contract ten days. This opinion was strongly combatted by Mr. Ottarson and others, who affirmed that no contract was valid unless it had been legally advertised ten days previous to awarding it. It was further stated that a number of the Committee on Assessments was an inspector on the work, and interested in getting the contract confirmed. After a hot debate of an hour the whole subject was laid on the table and ordered to be spector on the work, and interested in getting the con-tract confirmed. After a hot debate of an hour the whole subject was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes, by a vote of 19 to 15.

After skirmishing about adjournment for some time, the Beard finally adjourned to Wednesday afternoon

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Monday, Dec. 14.—Ald. Harris in the Chair. The Board met shortly after 1 p. m.

Ald. Tucker contended that the canvass could not be confirmed until each Alderman went over the figures of his Ward; the Clerk's figures could not logally be taken, and chould the Alderman act go according

to law, by each canvassing his figures and that to-day they were liable to indictment.

Ald. McSprnon said every Canvasser canvassed his wars under oath, in calling off the votes to the clocks, and it would be impossible for them to make the oanvasse more complete. This had been the care in all previous Boards; and even if the Board did not get through in the ten days. It would not vitiste the canvasse.

Ald. Buust meved that each Alderman take his abset of figures, examine and sign them, which was

The Board then took a recess for the purpose.

The Board came to order again at 4½ p m.

Ald. Brush said that there were two banks of returns, the Seventeenth and Twentisth, not signed by the Alderman of these Wards. It was, however, the perative that the canvass should be decared to-day.

Ald. Mc Spedon, moved that the Clerk proceed to declare the result; which was carried.

Ald. Blust said that he hoped some alderman would act in the place of those absent and sign the returns; which was carried.

Ald. McSpedon took charge of the XXth District.

The clerk at 90 minutes to 6 declared the carried.

The clerk, at 20 minutes to 6, declared the canvass, amouncing in due form the officers elected.

Aid. Adams moved that the report be accepted.

Carried.

Votes of thanks were given to the President and clerks after which the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.
The Board met last evening, Ald. Prerson in

The Board met last evening, Ald. Prensos in the chair.

A communication was received from the centractors on the line of the Water Works and in the employ of Welles & Co., urging the necessity of advancing \$\foating\$ (000) in bonds to their employers, in order to enable them to keep those in their employ in work during the Winter, and thus prevent suffering among a great many families. The communication was laid on the table to await the report of the Water Committee.

The Clerk announced the resignation of Ald. Chas. C. Fowler, of the Fourth Ward, and

Ald. Delvectho offered a preamble and resolutions expressive of regret that circumstances had risen which constrained him to sever a connection so agreeable to the members of the Board individually, and to the public generally; and passed a well-merited tribute to bis zeal and fidelity to his constituents and the people of the city at large.

the people of the city at large.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.
Ald. Van Brunt presented a petition, signed by binself and his colleague, Ald. Spader, asking the Common Council to regulate the sale of bread. In connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection therewith Ald. Van Brunt offered the following the connection the conn lowing resolution:

Resolved. That the subject of an ordinance regulating the sale

Resolved. That the subject of an ordinance regulating the sale of bread he referred to a Special Committee of five, to report at the carllest possible period. Adopted.

The Board entered into an election to fill the vacancy in the Fourth District, occasioned by the death of Justice Clarry. The following candidates were put in nomination: Robert W. Aller, Cornelins R. Atwater, Wm. H. McDonald, and Peter V. Remsen. Mr. Allen received 18 votes on the first ballet, which, being a majority of one over all others, he was declared elected.

elected.

The subject of cow stables in the Seventh Ward was taken from the table.

Ald. Rowe then presented a minority report on the same, recommending that it be declared inexpesient to make any alteration in sec. 20 of the ordinance in relation to the public health.

Ald. Delvecchio indersed the report and read a petition, signed by 200 residents of the 7th Ward to

property owners, against the removal of the Stables.

After some remarks the subject was laid on the table, and 250 copies of majority and minority reports

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NAVY DE-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribung. Sin: From your remarks of the detention of the crew of the United States ship Saratoga, you seem to be under the impression that the Hon. I. Toucey administers those offsits in the Navy Department that relate to the length of time ships are kept on a cruise, and to the detention of men after their term of enlist ment has expired. The same is justice having charac-terized Mr. Dobbin's administration, you must look below the Secretary to the Chief Clerk for the author of this ill treatment of eailors. Weish is in no way fitted for his berth, a place which he holds to the actorishment of the great majority of gentlemen who have been so unfortunate as to have business with him. Beside being deficient in capacity, he is a low fellow, who must have been indebted for his appointment to the isfluence of some Pewter Mug association of whisky drinking politicians. Certain it is that h does not associate with gentlemen in Washington, an does not associate with gentlemen in Washington, and when the Navy Department is under discussion, it is a common thing to hear surprise expressed that such a person should be retained in a respectable office.

It is a great misfortune to the naval zervice that so much business of importance to men and officers

It is a great mistortune to the haval service that so much business of importance to men and officers should be intrusted to the Chief Clerk, especially when, like the present incumbent, he is wanting in capacity, humanity and the ordinary endowments of a gentleman. In cases of tyrannical and oppressive treatment, persons in the Navy have no remedy against the Department except such as is obtained by

against the Department electric sact as is obtained by a public exposure.

Allow me to add a short chapter on the manuer in which naval matters have been managed under the chief clerkship of Mr. C. W. Welsh. Last year Mr. Secretary Dobbin said is his annual report that the sloop-of-war Germantown was on her way to the United States from Brazil, when, in fact, she was order of recall never reached the Germantown, but Commadore Forrest took the responsibility of sending her to the United States in the early part of December. Commodore Forrest took the responsibility of sending her to the United States in the early part of December.

The same blundering occurred in sending orders for the return of the flag ship Savannah. That ship went into commission August 9, 1853, and as her crew shipped for "three years, unless sooner discharged in the United States," she ought to have been at home and her crew paid off August 9, 1850, or earlier. But her orders did not reach her till the second week in Oct., 1856, and her crew was paid in December. The detestion of the ship four months beyond her proper time was not only ur just to her crew but involved a large extra expense to the Government: the pay of the crew being increased 25 per cent after the expiration of their term of enlistment. A part of this detention was oblicity attributable to the carelessness or stupidity of Welah, for the orders to return were dated July 9, and when they reached the ship they were fifty days older than the latest mercantile dates from the United States. Smart man that Mr. Welsh, to be fifty days behind the merchants' clerks of Baltimore. He is a "fast man" on the road, but not in his office. Mr. Dobbin apologized in his annual report for this neglect of duty on the part of his chief clerk, but that apology did not mend the hole that was made in the Treasury, nor repair the injury done the ship's company by detaining them from their families four months.

If there is an institution a' Washington that needs a searching scrutiny, it is the Navy Department, where "how not to do it" seems to pervade the entire system, except the taking of their own salaries.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting-Thursday, Dec-

miles and repeat, in harness: 5:34

A large number of persons were attracted to the Course to witness the match. Jake Oakley was the favorite, and won in good style.

CENTREVILLE COURSE L. I.—Trotting.—Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857—Match \$500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to

RUS OVER .- Two men named Hennersy and Coggens were run over in Hudson street by Engine No. 3 at 74 o'clock last evening and very severely injured. They were conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer Shanifan of the Ninth Ward. The injured men were on the rope, when they stumbled and fell beneath the

NEW UNDER THE SUS.—An injunction was applied for in San Francisco, Nov. 14, by one of the European Consuls for that city, to restrain the Grafenberg Company, a well known dreg firm, from using the coat of sime of his Sovereign as an advertisement on their medicines. The business of this house is said to pay well, and they intend to contest the matter.

[Secargeto Daily Union.

NICARAGUA.

WALKEN'S ARRIVAL AT SAN JUAN. From Our Own Con "espondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 30, 1857. Another reign of ter, or has begus in this most unfortunate of unfortunate countries, and what the end will be, who can tell ? William Walker has returned to enact again scenes, of heartlessness and barbarity such as only himself and his followers are capable of. Talk not of the savage ferceity of the people of India, wife such curses of our own country's production se Walker and his wen are abroad in Central America. He arrived off this town on the 24th inst. in the old steamer Pasicion, direct from Mobile, accompanied by 200 or so of his followers, among whom was a creature named West, and another called Wm. K. Rodgers, both of whom are well known here for their misconduct severa months ago, and who were transported from this country to the United States in our war vessels. Previous to entering the harbor the steamer ran down to the mouth of the River Colorado and landed some 40 men, who proceeded up that river and into the San Juan, about twenty miles above this tawn. The steamer then returned and entering the harbon here, ran alongside of an old hulk which serves as a sort of wharf, ne.c the Company's office at Punts Arenas, and becore a boat from the U. S. ship Saratoga could reach there, all the men had scrambled on shore with their arms in their hands. They at once set about making themselves at home on the Company's premises, appropriating anything they could lay their bands on to their own purposes, as is their custom; but upon Mr. Scott, the agent, making the fact known to Capt. Chatard, he at once notified Walker that if he did not immediately remove his men from the Company's premises he would open his guns upon him with shot and shell. He also informed him that if any of bis men dared to moles; the property of any Americans he would, without any further notice, treat them to a sufficient quantity of shells to teach them that no further robbary by them would be tolerated. De Brissot, who has been hanging about here

living on charity, has started up the river with a party of Waker's men to intercept and rob the Costa Rican mail, now about due here.

I have just heard that Lieut. Cilley, of the U. S.

ship Saratega, went ashere at Punts Arenas this morning, and that Walker sent to him and ordered him to leave immediately. Mr. Cilley replied that he was not only an American citizen, but an officer of the United States Navy, and had as much right to land on Punta Arenas as any other person. This was reported to Walker, who sent again to Mr. Cilley that he must leave or he would compel him to, remarking that Mr. Cilley had but three men, and Walker upward of a hundred, and that the folly of

resistance must be apparent.

Nearly one-third of the men now with Walker are be discentented, and ready to return in the same steamer that brought them here, could they getaway. The Navy Department ought to be get-ting ships ready to take these worthy individuals back to their homes, as was done a few months ago.

A letter from one of the officers of the United State sloop of war Saratoga, to a fellow officer on the United

sloop of war Saratoga, to a fellow officer on the United Stater steam-frigate Wabash, says:

"Walker has again landed at Greytown. His steamer, the Fashion, passed right under our stern. There were only a few men visible on her deck. While we were wondering who the devil she could be, or what was her errand, she hauled alongside of a hulk near Scott's place, and landed Walker and a large number of his followers. Walker subsequently found one of our officers on shore, gunning, when he paremptorily ordered him to go back to his ship. The officer refused, saying he was an efficer of the United States Navy, whereupon Walker told him that if he did not go he would compel him to leave. The officer finally did come. Our follows say that he ought to have refused to go, point black, and then if Walker had used violence we should have an excuse for pitching into him. We are afraid that Capt. Chatard will be court martialed for not preventing Walker from landing. Capt. Chatard has differ Walker from landing. Capt. Chatard has differ Walker and his fellows away from Mr. Scott's place, and has taken measures to protect Greytowa isce, and has taken measures to protect Greytown and the Transit Company's property from the pirates."

We are indebted for the above extract, to the kindness of a gertleman from Aspinwall.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received at Parama from Capt. Walcott of the West Indies Mail steamer Dee:

Aspinwall, Dec. 2, 1857.
Gen. Walker has landed at Greytown. The following is all that is known at present of this fresh expe-

dition:

On the 24th November a small steamer, called the Fashion, appeared off the port. It did not attempt to enter, but ran down to the Colorado River, where Walker landed fifty men. On the following day she came into Greytown at full speed, with only ten men on deck, ran alongside a hulk, and before the bosts of the United States along Sarstons could heard her the United States sloop Saratoga could board her Walker and his party, amounting to one hundred and fifty men, had landed at Mr. Scott's. Capt. Chatard premises, and has taken Greytown and the property belonging to the Transit Company under his protec-tion. He has has also informed Walker that he will belonging to the Transit Company under his protection. He has has also informed Walker that ne will not allow any depredations to be committed in either place. On the Fashion's papers being overhauled, it was found that she regularly cleared from the Custom-House at Mobile. She is now here (Aspinwall). We have come here with dispatches for the senior officer of the British fleet on this station, and also for Com. Paulding of the United States frigate Wabash.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 2, 1857.

Walker and 100 fillibusters have landed at Gregtown. The American corvette did not prevent their landing. Fifty men went up the river in boats brought out by the steamer Fashion.

COSTA RICA.

By way of San Juan del Norte we have advice from San José de Costa Rica to Nov. 10.

The Star and Herald is no longer to be permitted to pass through the Costa Rica Post-Offices. Costa

to pass through the Coeta Rica Post-Offices. Coeta Rica is going ahead!

A French citizen, Mr. Bonefil, has been ordered to leave the country for the heinous crime of being the supposed author of a letter reflecting on Captain-General, President and Dictator Mora.

Congress has authorized the Dictator to send Commissioners to Nicaragua to arrange the pending difficulties. Srs. Emiliano and Quadra and Gen. J. M. Cañas have been named for the service, with Sr. Antonio Chamorra as Secretary. The two latter are Dictator Mora's brothers-in-law, so that it is not difficult to forecee how matters will terminate. Dr. Toledo is named Minister of War, and Sr. Vincent Herrers, Minister of Home Affairs. Dr. Montufar resumes his place in the Supreme Court.

Congress has refused to ratify the amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the treaty with New Granada, made by the

2 and 3 to the treaty with New Granada, made by th Congress of Bogota on the 21st of April last.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER RADIANT WITH ALL ON BOARD Considerable anx'ety has been felt for the safety of the schooler Radiant, Capt. Carey, which cleared from Toledo 18th Nov. for this port, but as no intell from Toledo 18th Nov. for this port, but as no intelligence of her whereabouts has been received, there is no doubt that she foundered in the terrific gale on Lake Erie soon after she sailed. Among the seamen on board who resided in this city were:

James Barret, who leaves a wife and two children;
Philander Lee, wife and one child;
Adam Plenderlaith, wife and one shild.
Capt. Carey, who resided at Clayton, leaves a wife and four children.

and four children.
The Radiant was a new vessel of about \$10,000 val

The Radiant was a new vessel of about on the control wation, built at Clayton, and was owned by Capt. Carey. She was insured for \$7,500 in the North-western. Her cargo of wheat, which was consigned to Rawson & Co., and Ames & Sloan, was also in-

sured.

The schooner C. J Kerahow, which arrived at Mon-treal on Saturday from Liverpooi, en route for Chicago, will not be able, it is said, to pass through the Canals in consequence of the ice, and her cargo will probably be sent forward by rail.

[Owego Times.

the consequence of the ice, and her cargo wan probably be sent forward by rail.

Oswego Times.

ASTONISHING INCIDENT.

The Buffalo Commercial says the schooner Shickluna, from Chicago for St. Catharine's, during the severe storm of the 24th ult., lost her boat from the davits when above Rondeau. Lake Erie, on the 25th. The vessel stranded on a reef above Port Colbourne, from which position she was being removed on the 3d of December, when her boat made its appearance in the lake, and drifted alongside all right. The crew the lake, and drifted along-ide all right. The crew joy fully hailed her as an old shipmate, and the omen as a good one. The distance in a direct line from the locality where the boat was lost to where the vessel was extranded was nearly two hundred muss.

LATER FROM UTAH

The Saints Ready for War.

BRIGHAM YOUNG FURIOUS.

STATE OF DOL. JOHNSTON'S ARMY

Their Cattle and Provisions Taken

ESCAPE OF ANOTHER OFFICIAL

[Br Tolograph.] St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857. The Kansas City Journal of Commerce of the 5th inst , asys that Joseph Magests, a trader from Green River, arrived there on Tuesday, being the latest arrival from Utah. Mageans's accounts confirm pravious advices. He reports that nearly all the emigrant trains were suffering from Mormon deprodutions, their wagoes being burned and their cattle stolen. Large qualities of grain and forage, stored at Fort Bridger had been burned by the Mormons to prevent its purchase by the Government. They had also burned all the grass contes beyond Fort Bridger. The snow on the mountains was three feet deep, and the country was covered with it as far east as Blue River. Boffale were very abundant.

The Leavenworth Ledger of the Sth says an express has just arrived from Utah. Col. Summer arrived ast night Capt. Van Vliet passed through in post haste on Saturday morning.

These rapid movements are supposed to have refer ence to the Utah army, but may be dispatches to Gen. Denver or Gen. Harney, the commander of the troops in Kansas.

Private informs ion, received by the last arrival from the Plains, says that Dr. Hust, Indian Agent and only "Gentile" U. S. officer who remained in Utah after the other officials left last Spring, effected his escape and reached Col. Johnston's camp on the Swest-water. Previous to the departure of the other Federal

officers, Dr. Hurt took rafuge with a band of Utah

Indians, about twenty of whom guided him through the passes of the mountains. He was six weeks reaching the South Pass. We have files of The Descret News from Sept. 9 to Oct. 7, which fully show the warlike spirit of the

Saints and their determination to resist the United States troops to the hilt of the knife.

Captain Siewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived in this city on the afternoon of the Sth inst. He left his except in camp on Ham's Fork, the animals being somewhat jaded, and rode from there with Bros. N. V. Jones and Bryant Stringlam, who were returning from Deer Creek.

In mediately upon his arrival, the Captain politely requested Elder Jones to wait upon his Excellency Governor Young, acquaint him with his arrival and solicit an interview, which, by mutual agreement, was appointed in the Social Hall, at 9. a. m., on the following morning.

ng morning.

During the evening of the 8th, Governor Young, a Duting the evening of the 8th, Governor Young, accompanied by the Hon. H. C. Kimball, Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Wells, the Hon. J. M. Berahizel, Adjutant-Gen. J. Ferguson, Architect T. O. Aegol, and the Editor of The Descret News, called upon Capt. Van Vhiet at the residence of the Hon. W. H. Heoper, Secretary for Utah, and passed some time in a mutually and and friendly interchange of queries and ideas.

At 9 a. m. of the 9th, Gov. Young, the Hon. H. C. Kimball, Lieut. Gen. D. H. Wells, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, those of the Quorum of Twelve now in this city, the Hon. William H. Hooper and a large number of our prominent citizens met Capt. Van Vliet in the Social Hall, where he was very favorably introduced to the audience of the Governor and gave a general outline of the object in view with Gen. Harney is sending him here on express, and at the conclusion of his remarks presented a letter to Gov. Young from Gen. Harney, addressed, "President Brigham Young of the Society of the Mormors."

At the conclusion of the interview Gov. Young invited Capt. Van Vlist and several others to accompany bim to his private effice, and (after a time spent in a style of conversation ever pleasing to upright and loval American citizens) to a stroil through the adja-

ny him to his private check, and clare a time spont in a style of conversation ever pleasing to upright and loya. American citizens) to a stroll through the adja-cent orchard, vineyard, and garden, where the Captain expressed himself highly suprised and delighted with the improvements made in so short a time and under

so many disadvantages. From the Governor's grounds the party proceeded to the Editor's peach orchard, and regaled themselves on some varieties of peaches then ipe and ripening.

On the 10th, as the Captain had expressed a desire to see the demestic workings of the "psculiar instita-tion," Gov. Young showed him the finishing and far-nishing of his Bee Hive and Lion Manslous, from gar-

ret to cellar, and introduced him to his numerous family of wives and children. Upon returning to the offices, and being asked whether any of the numerous children indicated idiocy or any degree of mental or physical degeneracy, the Captam promptly replied that he could discern nothing of that description; but on the contrary, so far as he could observe, he had never seen a family apparently more cheefful, happy and contented, nor one any more comfortably shel-tered, fed and clothed.

never seen a family apparently more cheerful, happy and contented, nor one any more comfortably sheltered, fed and cicthed.

In the afternoon, with the Hon. W. H. Hooper and Territorial Surveyor General J. W. Fox, Capt. Van Vilet left of a visit to the military reservation in Rush Valley, returned on the lith, and participated in a supper at the Globe, and in the course of the evening he voluntarily arose and requested the privilege of naking a few remarks, which was at once most cheerfully granted, in which he warmly styressed his gratitude for his former and present acquaintance and associations with this people, and said that his prayer should over be that the Augel of Peace should extend his wings over Utah.

On the 12th, he partook of a sumptuous dinner at the residence of President Heber C. Kimball, at which Presidents Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells, the Hor. J. M. Bernhisel, the Hon. W. H. Hooper, Bishop L. D. Young, Elders John Taylor, Feramora Little and Albert Carrington, and numerous ladies, were guesta. It so happened that for a short period the gentlement of the state of the st

been the case, and most well does our Government know this fact, and, worse still, most unhallowedly does it intend to strive to thrust corruption upon us, utterly contrary to every principle of the genius of our free institutions.

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE MORMON LEGISLATURE The Descret News, of October 7, publishes the fol-

lowing memorial and resolutions, adopted by the Tarritorial Legislature, at its fast session, and formarded

to Presidest Buchanan several months ago: Mimorial and Resolutions to the President of the Uni-led States, concerning certain Officers of the Torri-tors of Unit.

tory of Utah.

Whereas, The people of Utah Territory desire to live in the quiet enjoyment of these principles which the great charter of our Independence describes as being the analienable right of all men—"life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and "Whereas. We were driven forth, by our ensuring and persecutors, to perish on the plains, and were left, for upward of four years—from 1846 until September, 1850—to live or die, not only without the protecting care of the General Government, but, on the confrary, having our strength drawn by that Government and each to the most distant provinces to fight the battless of our country;

of our country;
And whereas, We complied with this, as we over And acteriate, We complied with this, as we ever have with every requirement of the parent Government, and did raise and turn out five hundred of owner best men, who did actually march to aid the Uested States in their war with Mexico, from the western part of lown to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Sauth Fé, in New Mexico and thence to California, undar the command of Col. Cock, who also acted under the direction of Gea. Kearney:

And whereas, Those forces did actually perform that journey on foot, and essentially aid in bringing into subjection to the American Government, New Mexico and California, and the Terntory we now occupy;

And whereas, While these forces were absent upon

and California, and the Territory we now occupy;

And whereas. While these forces were absent upon
this tedicus and distant march, their families had be
he left in a destitute condition, in an Indian recounty,
far from the abodes of civilization and unsettled, fiving is tents and wagers, traveling in search of a loostien where we could be far from our enemies, where
we could rest and live in peace;

And whereas, During the absence of these forces,
and while our en igrating camps were traveling, halfing occasionally to recruit our provisions, which we
had meetly to raise, from the earth as we proceeded,
the remaining portion of our people, who through
poverty or infimity were unable to be removed for the
time being from Nauvoo, and many of whose fathers
and brothers were actually marching in the armise of
the United States, as above set forth, to aid the Goverument in her then existing war with Mexico, were poverty or infimity were unable to be removed for the time being from Nauvoe, and many of whose fathers and brothers were actually marching in the armise of the United States, as above set forth, to aid the Government in her then existing war with Mexico, were meet in her then existing war with Mexico, were meet in her then existing war with Mexico, were meet the Missiasippi River into low a thousands of men, women and childnen, many of them elek with the fevere incident to the country in that season of the year, causing them to its on the ground exposed to the briding sun by day, and damp and chility air by night, and to rain and tempest; bereit of the sheller of their homes from which they were driven, of food and clothing, of which they were driven, of food and clothing, of which they were bothed, and even of the care and sympathy of themes who were absent in the service of the country, hundreds died and were buried upon the roadside by their companions in affliction, who, on foot, or as beat they could, by the scale, who, on foot, or as beat they could, by the scale, means left them by the mob, were endeavoring to make their way into the wilderness to overtake the camps who had gone before to find a place and propare the way, in zome far-off nook or corner of the earth where we could be free from our oppressors, and live in the quiet erjoyment of peace and that liberty which, though decise us, had been handed down by our fathers as a sacred legacy for our joint inheritance.

And whereas, Through the blessing and providence of God only, and tot of man, we were finally preserved from our advarsaries, from the savege tibes, and from pertialing through hunger and wart, which oftes threatened our destruction, not only upon the deserts, the wild and barren plains, but in the repeated destruction of our crops by the insects in these parolaed, uniformitial and inhospitable climes;

And whereas, After long and repeated solicitations, and all inhospitable climes;

And whereas, Though and proposed the following a cono

tory and of this Union;
And whereas, Thus to appoint officers and impose them upon a people contrary to their wishes, is rapug-

the people, and that government should emanate from them;

And whereas. The people are continually urging the authorities of this Territory to free them from these abuses, and unanimously declare that it is almost understand to longer submit to be thus maltreated and trodden under foot by a corrupt and base set of efficials, who, without authority of law or right, impose upon us, and think to force us into quiet subjection to their base and bellish purposes, simply because they hold offices by the appointment of the Government of the United States;

And whereas, We do not understand that such appointments should screen any offender from the just indignation of an insulted, injured and much abused community;

pointments should screen any offender from the just indignation of an insulted, injured and much abused community;

And whereas, The practice of appointing to this effices of this Territory strangers and non-residents has frequently thrown into our midst base and corrupt men, whose only business seems to have been to device mischief, misrepresent us and sir up strife, not only in our midst, but between us and the Indians, and also between us and the Federal Government—men who seek to corrupt our community, trample upon our rights, walk under foot our laws, rules and regulations—who neither fear God nor regard man, and, whenever checked in their mad career, threaten us with death and destruction by the United States troops, which they seem to consider are ready to march against us at their foul and false instigations;

And whereas, Our laws, which have been passed by the Legislative Assembly, and not been annuled by Congress, as provided in the organic act, have been set at raught and transpled under foot by a portion of said officers, they having caused, by their rulings and decisions, other laws than those either of our own or the enactment of the Congress of the United States to be enforced, thus rubverting the ends of justice and overriding the laws of the Territory, to thwart their operation and insult and oppress the people:

And whereas, In our well founded opinion, there are

the enactment of the Congress of the United States to be enforced, thus subverting the ends of justice and overriding the laws of the Territory, to thwart their operation and insult and oppress the people:

And whereas, In cur well founded opision, there are citizens of our Territory who are capable and honest, whose interest is identified with the people, who desire the premetion of peace and the prosperity of the Territory and Union:

And whereas, We have furnished our worthy Delegate in Congress, the Hon. John M. Bernhisel, a flat of the names of certain citizens of this Territory, with instructions to him to respectfully request the President of the United States to make the appointments for this Territory therefrom, or to select some other citizens of this Republic whose interest is and will be here and somewhat identified in the growth and prosperity of the Territory: therefore, be it

Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in solemn assembly convened, and having the foregoing facts and suggestions under consideration, that, while we respect the General Government and are at all times willing to observe the laws thereof, so far as they may be applicable to our condition in our Territorial capacity, we will presist any attempt of Government officials the set at raught our Territorial laws, or to Impose upon us those which are inapplicable and of right not in force in this Territory.

Resolved, That, while we seek to carry out the rules and regulations of the various Departments of the General Government, as we invariably have, we will resist any attempt of any of its officers to bring us into difficulty, by unsrepresentation or otherwise, with either of said Departments of the Government.

Resolved, That, we will maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, so far as they are applicable to our Territory, but we will not submit to being abused by the Government officials here is this Territory; they shall not come here to corrupt our community, set at defianc